

The remainder of this and the whole of the next fiscal year be raised by taxation. About one-half of this contemplated expenditure will be met by taxation and the other half by bonds.

"It is estimated that the receipts of the government, including postal receipts, for the next fiscal year under existing law will amount to \$1,500,000,000. The proposed bill is estimated to yield \$1,800,000,000 additional. This will make the total receipts for the next fiscal year \$3,300,000,000, or about \$35 per capita. The committee believes the American people were never in a more favorable condition to pay these taxes."

Must Raise \$1,800,000,000.

The committee estimated the war expenditures for the remainder of this and the whole of the next fiscal year at about \$3,300,000,000, exclusive of the bond issue to finance the foreign loan.

"We have already authorized a bond issue of \$2,000,000,000," it added, "to provide a portion of the necessary funds to finance war. Therefore, the amount necessary to raise by taxation or a further bond issue, at this time is \$1,800,000,000."

One of the hardest fights on the bill, it is predicted, will center about the increases in the excess profits tax. Much confusion arose among members over the new income tax schedules. Committee explanations of the involved language of the bill show that its practical operation would be as follows:

"It proposes a normal tax of 2 per cent on all incomes having incomes between \$1,000 and \$3,000, if single, and \$2,000 and \$4,000, if married or head of a family. An additional normal tax of 1 per cent would be added in the case of larger incomes. At \$3,000 an additional surtax graduated until at \$500,000 and over it reaches 33 per cent, would be imposed.

Income Tax Provisions.

A married man with a \$7,500 income, for example, would pay a tax of \$205. It would be assessed in this manner: An exemption of \$2,000, a tax of 2 per cent, or \$40 on the next \$2,000 up to \$4,000; a tax of 4 per cent on the difference between \$4,000 and \$5,000, or \$160; a surtax of 1 per cent on all over \$5,000, or \$160.

A single man with a \$7,500 income would pay \$240. He would pay \$40 at 2 per cent on income between \$1,000 and \$2,000, \$180 at 4 per cent between \$2,000 and \$7,500, and a surtax of 33 at 1 per cent on the \$2,500 above \$5,000.

Surtax under the present law do not begin until \$20,000 is reached and exemptions begin at \$3,000 and \$4,000 for single and married persons respectively.

LABOR PLEASSED OVER TAX.

Labor leaders in Chicago, who hold the view that "the rich fellow should be made to bear the financial burden of the war, in view of the fact that the poor fellow is going to do most of the fighting," expressed themselves as pleased at the income tax feature of the war tax program as outlined in yesterday's dispatches from Washington.

"They believe that, in view of the fact the exemption limits are \$1,000 for single men and \$2,000 for married men, a majority of the workingmen will be non-taxable, and the burden of taxation will be thrown on the shoulders of classes better able to bear it."

Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor; John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; and Emmett T. Flood, general organizer in Chicago of the American Federation of Labor, expressed themselves as particularly pleased.

Utility Revenue Large.

Some idea of the immense sum that will be raised from the tax on bills for light, heat, and telephone is obtained from the following figures:

Customers.

Chicago Telephone company—472,107 Commonwealth Edison company—60,000 Peoples Gas company—1,000,000. All theatergoers, over "movie" patrons, will pay taxes of 4% cent on 5 cent tickets to 20 cents on 25 cent. Ball fans will pay 10 cents on each \$1 ticket.

Ten per cent will be the tax on the annual membership dues of all social, athletic, and sporting clubs.

Annual incomes of \$1,000,000 the tax would be \$400,220 for 1917. It is said, therefore, that checks for nearly if not more than that figure will be received from at least twelve Chicagoans.

DEADLOCK LOOMS OVER ARMY BILL.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—There was evidence tonight that the Senate conference were about ready to report a deadlock on the army bill standstill for further instructions. They are insisting on the Senate provisions to enforce prohibition at army posts and to permit Col. Roosevelt to raise a division.

The differences in the age limits of those subject to the selective draft, 21 to 27 in the Senate, and 21 to 40 in the house bill, also are still disputed.

HOLLWEG READY TO STATE TERMS OF PEACE AGAIN

German Leader May Talk on Monday in Reply to Questions.

COPENHAGEN (via London), May 9.—A special dispatch received here from Berlin says Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, will answer a peace interpolation in the Reichstag on Monday.

The dispatch adds that the retarding will adjourn in the middle of May, but that the session is customary. Parliamentary objections to leaving the government uncontrolled from the May adjournment until autumn have resulted in plans for a short summer session in July.

Huge Cost of Warfare.

Mr. Law was introducing the new vote of credit of \$2,500,000,000, which he said was disturbing, because the figures represented a total daily expenditure of \$37,500,000. Between April 1 and May, the chancellor said, there was a daily advance of \$10,000,000 to the allies and dominions.

The credit brings the total since the outbreak of the war to \$22,210,000,000.

America, however, continued the chancellor, had acted with promptitude, for which the nation could not be too grateful. She had not only afforded financial assistance to Great Britain's allies, and he therefore hoped that the budget estimate of expenditure under this head would be realized. The present vote would carry the government on until about Aug. 1.

Effect of U. S. Entry.

"I would like to say further that all the information we have received bears out what could have been expected in advance—that the American people are not likely to do anything by halves and that the United States government has already shown not only that they are prepared to organize the full strength of the nation but that they realize to the full the value of immediate mobilization.

Talis of British Victory.

Mr. Law then turned to the British offensive on the French front. The Germans, he said, were forestalled by the rapidity of the British attack. They had to fight on open ground in front of trenches which they had not had time to prepare.

From the beginning of April, the chancellor stated, the British had taken 20,000 prisoners, 237 guns, and 227 trench mortars and had advanced a distance of from two to five miles on a twenty mile front, as compared with an advance of three and a half miles on a six mile front in twenty-four corresponding days of the Somme offensive.

There were double the number of German divisions arrayed against the British now, he said, and of these half had had to be withdrawn. The British casualties in the recent offensive had been from 50 per cent to 75 per cent less than on the Somme.

"It is gratifying to feel," Mr. Law added, "that a large part of our success was due to artillery superiority. In

Bonar Law Draws British Future in Picture of Lights and Shadows

(BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, May 9.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, today in the commons discussed most of the main features of the war. Some of them, he said, could be viewed with great satisfaction by the British. Others were of a most disturbing nature.

One encouraging point made was the small losses, comparatively, suffered by the British in the Arras offensive. He placed them at 60 to 75 per cent less than those of the Somme, while the enemy losses were tremendously larger.

The U-boats, he said, had taken a large toll, but they were at a greater cost to Germany because they had aligned against the German allies the greatest neutral, the United States.

The dispatch adds that the retarding

will adjourn in the middle of May, but that the session is customary. Parliamentary objections to leaving the government uncontrolled from the May adjournment until autumn have resulted in plans for a short summer session in July.

May Not Be Necessary.

AMSTERDAM (via London), May 9.—The Tid's correspondent in Germany says the chancellor's reply to interpretations with regard to Germany's peace aims will be made unnecessary by a more official statement on the subject.

The main committee of the Reichstag, according to the Berlin Vorwärts, concluded a discussion of the administration of occupied territories by adopting a resolution that speedy measures be taken to repatriate Belgian workmen from the occupied territories in Poland and Lithuania, who were employed under the German empire should enjoy the same rights as Germans.

Some of the Progressives and Socialists complained of the administration in the eastern occupied territories. In answer Vice-Chancellor Helfferich said:

"The German administration is doing everything to meet the wishes of the Poles."

Spurn U. S. Friendship.

The following resolution in regard to the distinction made by President Wilson between the German nation and its rulers was passed at a meeting in Posen of the Imperial League of German Towns, which claims to represent five and half million Germans:

"In a fearful struggle for its lawful rights, the whole world of enemies, the German people stands with close ranks behind its allies, and government. It has greeted with joyful satisfaction the proclamation of unrestricted U-boat warfare, which aims at protecting Germany against the unlawful starvation policy of Britain's sea power."

The league declares further that the German people does not desire to have the friendship pressed upon it of a government like that of North America, which has done nothing to combat and overthrow Britain's inhuman and illegal starvation plan."

"ALL MUST PAY," CHICAGO VIEW

Representatives of various lines of industry in Chicago took the view that "all must pay," but some decided it would be hard on their lines.

"Where will the revenue come from if our industries are taxed to death?" asked John M. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' association.

George K. Spoor, head of the Essanay Film Manufacturing company, said: "The bill will kill the industry."

"The tax means increased prices on all medicines containing alcohol and we will have any tax on health," stated M. Light, secretary of the Chicago Retail Druggists. "Our national organization will take action."

William F. Jones, president of the Chicago Jewelers' association, called it "taxation at too many points."

"We will establish booths to sell the war tax stamp," said Aaron Jones of Chicago. Linick & Schaefer, owners of a string of theaters, "I don't think it will hurt business."

"The National and American leagues in a meeting soon will work out a scheme to apply the tax," said President Charlie Conroy of the White Sox. "It will have little effect on the game."

Representatives of music houses deplored the high tax on musical instruments, and men in the sporting goods lines were not optimistic as to the effect on their business.

PLAN CAMP FOR 1,000 MARINES IN GRANT PARK

U. S. WILL LEND 75 MILLION FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Plans formulated yesterday by Capt. Moffett and Capt. William Brackett, the latter in charge of recruiting in Chicago for the marine corps, receives the sanction of the navy department, more than 1,000 men may be encamped at Grant park by the end of June.

The plan is to establish a camp on the lake front for the recruits who are now being sent to the marine corps training station at Port Royal, S. C.

An average number of enlistments was obtained at the army recruiting headquarters during the day.

Development of the day in the hunt for soldiers were:

The establishment of an information bureau for business executives at 124 West Adams street. Older men, needed for officers, are asked to apply at this bureau.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—The American government today assumed the immediate financial burden of Belgian relief by arranging to lend to the French and Belgian governments jointly \$75,000,000 to be expended by the American Belgian relief commission for food to be sent to Belgium and northern France.

The money will be advanced in monthly installments of \$12,000,000, of which \$7,500,000 will go to Belgium and \$5,000,000 to France. The way has been left open for the commission to apply for more money when the loan is exhausted at the end of six months.

"I have gladly given my son for my country," said Mrs. McCulloch, "but I insist, I demand that he be protected from those who would send him to the front near which prostitutes are permitted to settle. Mrs. McCulloch rose, at the suggestion of the chairman, and urged that the women continue to bombard the war department with demands for protection from what she termed "a menace worse than death."

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"We believe it to be just whenever necessary that incomes and profits should be taxed to the furthest possible point without checking production, and exemption should be made of surplus incomes which are dedicated to the maintenance of religious and social agencies."

Washington, D. C., May 9.—A contest over the wording of a declaration of patriotic duty in financing the war ended in the closing session tonight of the special meeting here of the Federal Council of Churches.

As finally agreed on and adopted the declaration reads:

"We believe it to be just whenever necessary that incomes and profits should be taxed to the furthest possible point without checking production, and exemption should be made of surplus incomes which are dedicated to the maintenance of religious and social agencies."

Hastings West Point Graduates.

Newburgh, N. Y., May 9.—Col. Guy V.

Henry, commandant of cadets at West Point.

The war department directed the graduation of the first class of cadets on Aug. 30.

There are 156 men in the class.

ASKS RECRUITS TO BE MARRIED

BOSTON, Mass., May 9.—All Americans going into military service should be required to marry before leaving for the front, in the opinion of W. Cameron Forbes, former governor of the Philippines.

"If the two million men we propose to send to the front are allowed to go to war without being married it will mean the same number of women will be separated from their husbands and the bringing up of families," he declared. "The future of the race requires that these men, the flower of our youth, be represented in future generations."

George Bernard's

35 South State Street

Between Madison and Monroe

30 Seconds from State & Madison Sts.

LAST THROG GREETES JOFFRE ON BROADWAY

New Yorkers See
Hero of the Marne
and Viviani.

The York, May 9.—[Special]—Unprecedented, unprecedented was the honor paid to Marshal Joffre, Viviani, and others of the French delegation today.

The day's greeting was shouted from rooftops and houses, it was voiced in dignified phrase. It was punctuated by steam sirens on river boats and hoarsely tooted from automobiles.

When he had seen and heard Marshal Joffre said tonight, though he said nothing:

"Great! Great!"

From the time of their arrival at the hour of 4:35 p.m. until just before dark, when they passed through the ranks of their temporary home, the Harry C. Frick residence at Fifth avenue and Seventieth street, the great French delegation and their compatriots were ever in public, facing cheering throngs that had almost mad to do them honor and witness them of the heartfelt welcome.

They passed beneath hundreds of allied flags and wonderful decorations, through the greatest thomographies. Every New York outfit itself in welcome.

Sotham's Greatest Turnout. The hundred and fifty thousand persons the visitors at close range, it is estimated that a million persons turned out to pay homage. The streets were crowded everywhere, people standing six, seven, and even eight deep in places. At the corners, on steps of buildings, in windows, in fact at every vantage point, people were packed close together. In every corner, there were thousands upon thousands of people.

The man that threatened to stop the procession happily blew away, and it was fair when the visitors passed up Broadway to the city hall-fairer still when they went on north. There was no accident to mar the proceedings.

One untoward happening. The arrangements were perfect, the crowd as orderly as it was enthusiastic, committee arrangements good.

Salute Bartholdi Statue. The members of the mission caught their first glimpse of Bartholdi's famous statue of liberty as they crossed the Hudson river on a police boat. Viviani and Joffre stood at the rail, the former smiling with his hand at his side, the soldier at his side. Then the city's big line drew their attention as the ship approached the shore.

They were escorted from the Battery into the city hall by a squadron of cavalry and two troops of mounted police through the canon of Broadway, which was lined with a wildly cheering multitude. At the city hall they were formally welcomed to New York by Mayor James J. Mitchel and Mr. Choate.

Viviani responded with the long speech he has made since his arrival in America.

The greatest lesson of the war, M. Viviani declared, was combination, because as long as there was a will to be in the war, there could be in the war, their duty being to remain armed.

When they left the city hall, the party rode through Broadway to Union square, where they were placed a review upon the lines of Lafayette. They were greeted with a continuous cannonade of cheers.

The square was packed as densely as a ball park. As they passed through the French quarter of the city hundreds and thousands of people waved their flags from roofs and windows.

Received in Philadelphia. It was a liberty day in the United States for the Frenchmen. It began with a visit to Independence hall in Philadelphia, where was signed the Declaration of Independence. America's devotion of political freedom. It was in end with the salute to the flag of liberty.

With, with, ringing cheers in Philadelphia, a million saluted the brave of France, and then went to the University of Pennsylvania, where M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre were given an honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Marshal Joffre received a marshal's baton made from the original timber of Independence hall and a gold headed cane.

At the Frick home, the day's work ended with a dinner at which M. Frick presided and which was attended by Col. Theodore Roosevelt and other distinguished men.

Before the visitors face a round of entertainment that will occupy the whole of this evening.

Revolt Exists; All Quiet in Bolivia

PARIS, May 9.—The secret of state made public today of the secret of a revolution in Bolivia. The situation in the republic was

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Simply phone

Machine.

Adams St.

for The Tribune

"LONG MAY IT WAVE"

City of Evanston, Through Mrs. Harry Hunton, Presents Flag to Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

"VANISHED day" brought a review of color to the Great Lakes Naval Training station yesterday. When a stand of colors was presented to the station by the Evanston enlisted committee. More than 5,000 jacks were in line when Mrs. Harry Hunton presented the banners and Commandant W. A. Moffet responded.

The stand of flags consisted of the national colors and the flag of the training station. As explained by Mrs. Hunton, whose husband is president of the enlisted committee, the gift in the recognition by Evanston of course, extended by Capt. Moffet. Capt. Moffet thanked the committee and paid his compliment to the patriotism of Evanston people who have been expending their money to increase enrollment in the navy.

It was the first time since the dedication of war that the naval training station has been thrown open to the public and hundreds of citizens inspected the changes that have taken place since the station leased from a camp of 1,500 men to one of more than 6,000.

The band of the station played and a battalion of one day rookies who had not yet received their uniforms paraded past the colors.

Photo by W. H. Johnson

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REPORTS ISSUED GIVING DETAILS OF ALL BATTLES

Statements Made by War
Offices of Various
Nations.

FRENCH FRONT.

BRITISH.
LONDON, May 9.—There was local fighting during the day in the neighborhood of Baillecourt, in the course of which a party of the enemy, while attempting to advance to the attack across the open, was caught by our machine gun fire and suffered heavy casualties.

There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides at intervals during the day in the neighborhood of St. Quentin, and in the neighborhood of Baillecourt, Wancourt, and Artaux.

Last night our troops advanced their position slightly northeast of Hargicourt.

Yesterday evening the enemy attacked our positions northeast of the Gaville village. The attack was broken up by our barrage and machine gun fire and completely repulsed.

At the same time hostile forces concentrating for an attack north of Fresney were dispersed by our artillery fire.

West of Fresney we improved our position during the night by a counter attack. A portion of the ground lost yesterday morning has been regained.

Early this morning an enemy raiding party was driven off east of Armentieres [on the Franco-Belgian border].

FRENCH.

PARIS. May 9.—South of the Oise our artillery carried out effective fire on the organizations and batteries of the Germans in the St. Gobain forest.

On the Chemin-des-Dames there was limited artillery activity. On the Cevre-Montbelle front, in the region of Chevreux, our troops have organized and conquered ground and repulsed several enemy counter attacks. The number of prisoners made in the course of yesterday's action has reached 300.

To the northwest of Reims we carried out a detailed operation which enabled us to capture a German battery on a front of 400 yards and take 100 prisoners, including two officers. These prisoners belonged to four different regiments.

DAY STATEMENT.

There was heavy fighting all night along the Chemin-des-Dames where the enemy attempted at various points to break through and capture us. These attacks were made with large bodies of troops and were preceded by violent bombardments. Everywhere they were repulsed. In the region of Cerny-La Boffay and on the heights near Huretchie the Germans suffered two successive checks.

Farther east a powerful effort was undertaken on the California plateau. In a vain attempt the Germans, mowed down by our artillery and machine gun fire, made several attacks, repulsing these efforts in spite of successive losses to clear us from this important position.

The enemy gained a footing for a brief period in the salient on the northeastern part of the plateau, but was driven back in disorder by our bayonet. The number of bodies left on the ground by the Germans testified to the sacrifices made in vain by him. Our positions were maintained everywhere and we took prisoners.

For our part we made an attack yesterday evening and in a brilliant capture drove the Germans, mowed down by our artillery and machine gun fire, made several attacks, repulsing these efforts in spite of successive losses to clear us from this important position.

FRANCE.

PARIS. May 9.—Feeble artillery actions occurred at various points. Before Dizy and the trenches at Steenstraete and Het-Sas there were reciprocal engagements with mine throwers and grenade throwers.

GERMAN.

BERLIN. May 9.—Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—During the unfavorable weather conditions the artillery fire increased in liveliness at over a few points.

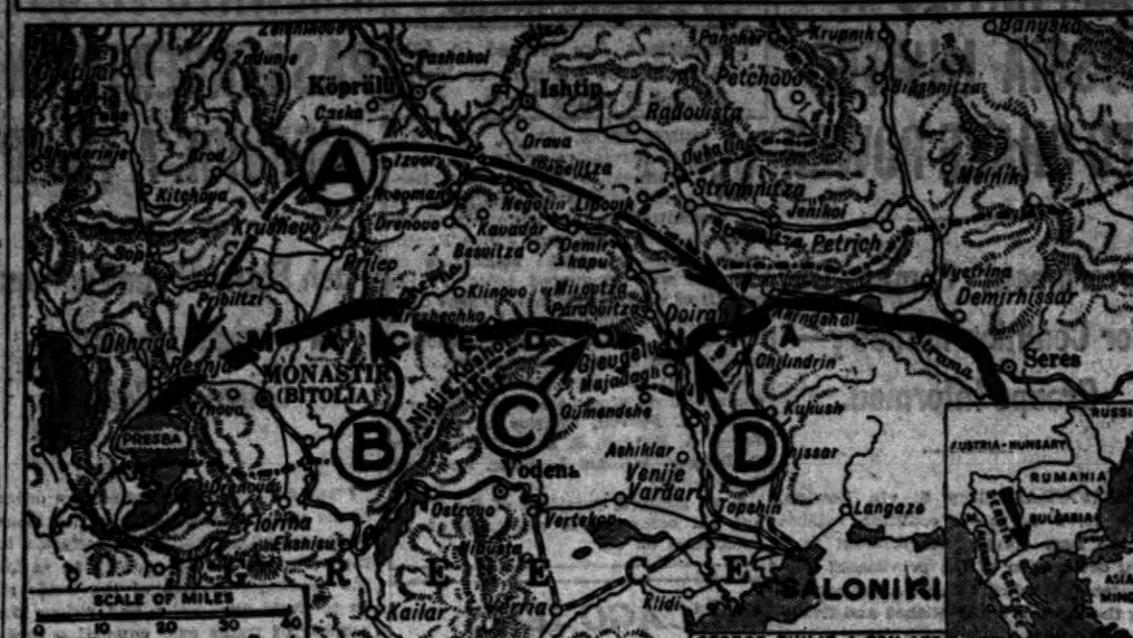
The Bavarian-Frankish regiments which stormed Fresney yesterday with great dash held the village against fresh enemy attacks and brought in an additional 300 prisoners.

Local advances by the British at Roux and Baillecourt were repulsed. Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—The Prussian-Württemberg and the Coburg-Hessen-An-Hesse road French forces newly brought up advanced to the attack in the evening after a drum fire. The enemy was driven back after a fierce struggle, partly in hand to hand fighting and partly by a counter attack. Other than this the fighting on the Aisne and Chambon fronts hindered by bad weather was less severe than on preceding days.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

BERLIN. May 9.—Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—Near Arres and Baillecourt failed. Near Arres and

FIGHTING REPORTED IN MACEDONIA



Berlin reports allied forces attempted a general attack in Macedonia from (A) Lake Prespa to Lake Doiran. Bitter fighting was reported on Cerna river bend (B) or Gradeshitsa (C), on Vardar river, and west of Doiran (D).

Paris makes official denial of allegations in German communiqué of May 8 saying "We have carried out no attack on the Cerna bend."

THE WAR A YEAR AGO

May 10, 1916.

Macedonian Front.

GERMAN.
BERLIN, May 9.—Yesterday was the second day bitter fighting on the Macedonian front. After strong artillery preparation Gen. Sarral (the entente commander) brought forward his allied troops to the attack at numerous points between Lake Prespa and Lake Doiran. Especially bitter fighting occurred in the Cerna valley, where throughout the day and night enemy assaults broke down before our positions with very heavy losses. Enemy attacks at Gradeshitsa, east of the Cerna bend, on the Vardar, and west of Doiran met with the same fate. German and Bulgarian divisions have inflicted a heavy defeat on the enemy.

AUSTRIAN.
VIENNA, via London, May 9.—In southern Bukovina we repulsed Russian reconnoitering detachments. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

On the mid of land between Lake Ochrida and Presha [Macedonia] Monday Austro-Hungarian and Turkish detachments frustrated an enemy thrust.

BULGARIAN.

SOFIA, via London, May 9.—In the front of the Cerna, after violent artillery preparation, the day before, French, Russian, and Italian forces delivered four desperate attacks, the first at 6 o'clock in the morning and the last at night, all of which were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Fresh attacks are expected.

Toward Matchukovo our advanced position was heavily shelled all day, but the attack which followed was nipped in the bud by our artillery. Between Lakes Ochrida and Presha, toward highfall, a violent enemy artillery fire was followed by an attack which was repulsed by bombs and machine gun fire.

SPRINGER.

PARIS, May 9.—The artillery was active along the whole front. British aviators successfully bombed enemy depots at Dedeli and Palicastro.

GERMAN.

BERLIN, May 9.—North of Kirilova and south of the Valeputa road advanced by Russian companies were repulsed easily.

RUSSIAN.

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ITALIAN FRONT.

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ROME, May 9.—There was desultory artillery fire along the entire front. It was more lively in the Sogno valley, in the Gorizia area, and on the Carso. There were also frequent patrol skirmishes during

ROUMANIAN FRONT.

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ANOTHER MAN FROM CHICAGO

WOUNDED AT WESTERN FRONT

Winnipeg, Man., May 9.—(Special)—Still another Chicagoan has fallen on the battlefields of France. Private A. Booth, 929 West Twentieth street, Chicago, is reported in this afternoon's official Canadian casualty list as having been wounded while participating in recent feats of Canadian forces.

LIBERIA ENDS RELATIONS

WITH THE GERMAN EMPIRE

Baltimore, Md., May 9.—Announcement that Liberia has severed diplomatic relations with Germany was received here today by Ernest Lyon, consul general of the Negro republic, in a cablegram from the Secretary of State C. D. P. King.

HELD FLYING RECORDS.

Carlstrom reached the zenith of his flying last week when he flew from Chicago to New York. He started on a continuous flight, but was forced to descend at Erie, Pa., because of a leaky gasoline tank. He completed the trip the following day. His continuous flight record from Chicago to Erie stood until recently, when it was beaten by Miss Ruth Law.

American records held by Carlstrom were for altitude with one and two passengers, cross country distance with one passenger, besides which he received the Curtiss medal of merit both the year and last, and was winner of the

Curtiss marine flying trophy for 1916.

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BRITISH REGAIN PART OF GROUND LOST TO ENEMY

Germans Throw In Many Men to Retain Fres-
noy Village.

BY ARTHUR S. DRAPER.
LONDON, May 9.—Gen. Haig's men
had no time "returning to attack the
front when the Germans regained the
ground wracked away after the bom-
bardment of Fresnoy.

In a smashing plunge that was little
less than a veritable inferno for the
Germans, the British succeeded in re-
covering a portion of the line from which
the Canadians were forced to retire
under yesterday's German onslaught.

Counter Attacks Fall.

North of Fresnoy the enemy at-
tempted a frontal attack, but his forces
were stopped by the allied artillery,
while his thrusts near Gavrelle on the
Oise line failed to penetrate the Brit-
ish barrage. Every move of the Ger-
mans in the day's engagements re-
sulted in victory for the British.

Northeast of Chevres, which is a
half mile northeast of Craonne, the
French captured a first line of trenches
on a one mile front. The powerful
counter attack launched by the Ger-
mans, broke down under the barrage of
the French machine gun fire, though
for a time the enemy succeeded in
gaining a small footing on the salient.

Germans Hard Pressed.

An officer of high official rank out-
lined today the present status of the
military situation.

"The question of gain and loss on
the western front is one of minor im-
portance," he said. "The decisive bat-
tle will be fought elsewhere. It will be
fought in the present locality as any-
where else. There is no intention of
breaking through the German army line. Instead, we want to break down
the German army. As it now stands,
we are fighting for the Drocourt-Quent-
ain, which is the only remaining de-
fense of Douai. If that goes then Hin-
denburg must retreat."

"Gen. Hindenburg knows that it is
try to break through and attack us, driving
with his back to the wall. Our losses
have been high, but the German losses
have been more terrible. It is estimated
that Hindenburg has brought into action
about three-quarters of the divisions
comprising his special reserve, and
probably half of these have been put out
of action."

700 ILLINOIS DOCTORS FOR WAR

Bloomington, Ill., May 9.—The 700 phys-
icians of the medical corps of the
Illinois Medical Society, today, with
great enthusiasm, went to the residence
of a resolution pledging support
of the war and urging all physicians of
Illinois between the ages of 22 and 35 to
report immediately for examination for
regular service and those between 35
and 40 for the medical reserve corps.

The resolution also recommended the
total abolition of all alcoholic drinks in
all camps of American soldiers, at home
and abroad.

E. A. CUDAHY JR. JOINS COLORS

Edward A. Cudahy Jr., vice president
of the Cudahy Packing company, has en-
listed in the coast artillery. He will fit
himself for his new military duties in
the training camp which opens Monday
at Fort Sheridan. Mr. Cudahy is an
athlete. He is a member of the Chicago
Athletic Association, the Fannie
and Cyclo club, the Casino club, and the
Hawks. He is 31 years old, unmarried,
and lives with his parents at
22 Banks street.

Chicago Boys to Be War Drivers.
Cudahy, Mass., May 9.—(Special)—
Chicago boys, 16 and 17 years old, were
accepted today by the Boston
office of the American ambulance field ser-
vice. They will leave New York for Bordeaux in
company with 500 other volunteers enlisted from
various colleges.

Vaughan's Vegetable Seeds
"The purest seeds
We are now on
Sow Today
CUDAHY'S—Gives for green onions or
the Fall onions. White, qt. 40c; 1
lb. 85c; Yellow or Red, qt. 35c; pt. 25c.
The best "Excelsior" Peas—The best
variety wrinkled; lb. 25c; pt. 10c.
"Globe" Radish—In
Heard best round red; oz. 10c;
pt. 25c.
Lettuce—Grand, curly heads; oz. 15c; pt. 5c.
FREE BOOK How to Grow Vegetables
with every order of 10c.

VENUS 10¢ PENCIL
VENUS is
bought by all
who want the
best. 17 perfect
black degrees,
and 2 copying
for every pos-
sible purpose.
Blue Band
VELVET
The Supreme
PENCIL
American Lead Pencil Co., N.Y.

BRITISH REGAIN PART OF GROUND LOST TO ENEMY

"SNOW BABY" TO WED
Marie Anighito, Daughter of Rear Admiral Peary, Engaged to Edward Stafford, Son of Justice Stafford of the Supreme Court of District of Columbia.



Miss Peary in Eskimo Clothes
When She Was 15 Months Old.

DR. DE BEY LINES UP AGAINST RED CROSS WAR WORK

Dr. Cornelius De Bey in an address be-
fore the Chicago branch of the Woman's
Peace Party yesterday found it incom-
patible with pacifism to condone the
work of the Red Cross as an organization.
It was voted to refuse officially
from cooperation with the Red Cross.

Dr. De Bey said it is a time for stand-
ing by ideals. She said the pacifist
have found was hateful and that now is
the time for expressing that hatred.
She said she would not give herself to a
half-hearted service.

"As an individual," she said, "I shall
certainly do all in my power to relieve
those suffering no matter what the cause.
That is only right. But I shall never be
identified with an organization whose
service is a part of war. I protest
against war and all its works. But as
an individual my sympathies will go out
to the suffering."

Henry Lane Wilson Gets
Verdict in Hapgood Case

Washington, D. C., May 9.—A verdict
of 6 cents and costs was given by the
local Supreme court today to Henry
Lane Wilson, former ambassador to
Mexico, in his \$500,000 libel suit against
Norman Hapgood, former editor of
Harper's Weekly. Mr. Wilson sued on
an article dealing with the killing of
President Madero, the successor to
Huerta, and Mr. Wilson's alleged part
in affairs in Mexico City at the time.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—Stephen T.
Mather of Chicago was named by Secre-
tary Lane today as director of the new
national park service. He has been serv-
ing as an assistant to Mr. Lane in
charge of national parks.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—Official an-
nouncement was made today that the mar-
ine corps now contains 1,000,000 men. Its
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The Chicago Tribune.
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FOUNDED JUNE 18, 1865.

PUBLISHED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 4, 1902, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL. "COURIER AND CO."
MARCH 2, 1917.

All uncollected articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune reserves the right to reject any article or manuscript that it deems contrary to our views.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1917.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong." —Stephen Decatur.

GET THE OTHER FELLOW.

There is an accepted euphemism to the effect that it is beautiful to die for one's country. The death of an able-bodied man might, in circumstances, be beautiful and it might be necessary, but it is more important that the able-bodied man, in war, kill an enemy of his country than that he die himself.

In war killing an enemy for one's country is more serviceable than dying for it. In war it is more beautiful to give than to receive. The bullet lodged is better than the bullet received.

A man lost is lost to his country, which has spent time and money in training and equipping him. A man lost to the enemy is clear gain to this country.

We are not going out to die, but to kill. Dying for patria, may be a beautiful thing, but a more practical thing is to kill. Let the other fellow do the dying. He may have the beauty of it for whatever it is.

We might find an analogy in our own fighting that of the prize ring. Jim Corbett was an adept at keeping away from punishment. He also could administer it, but he loved best of all to keep away from it. Joe Grinnan loved to stick his law or his stomach out and take all the other fellow could give. Fitzsimmons could take, but he also gave better. He was ready to die in the ring, if necessary, but he preferred that the other fellow die.

That is the idea for us. It may be beautiful to take punishment when it is necessary to take it. But, in war, it is more beautiful and more useful to give it. The object of war is to cause death, not to accept it.

Death is a perfect loss when it is administered to the side you are interested in. It is a perfect gain when it is administered to the side to which you are opposed.

Americans are not going out to die for their country—any more than necessary. They are going out to kill for their country—as much as may be necessary.

What we want to offer up on the altar of our country is Germany—not ourselves. Dying for one's country is an acceptance of fate. We want to administer fate, not accept it. American soldiers are not cattle. They are not to be herded for slaughter. They are to act.

Pro patria, kill some one else. It is a dead loss to die for your country. It is clear gain to make the enemy die.

YOUNG MEN AND THE ARMY.

In the union armies there were 128,476 boys of 18. There were 36,215 boys of 19. There were about 46,000 men of 20. There were only 18,000 men of 44. The boys marched better and fought better than the men. The boys saved the union.

Congress is not going to let boys of 18 to 21 into the national army. It is not going to use our greatest source of military strength at a time when immediate military strength will shorten the war. It is going to leave home the boy without responsibilities and take the man who has begun to make himself valuable to the community. Congress has decided to do this because a few mothers still want their sons tied to their apron strings. It is sentimental idiocy.

KILLING THE INNOCENTS.

Blood root and trilliums are in bloom. Violets are coming. Lady slippers, yellow and pink, will be along, where they have been allowed to live. The places where these and other modest decorations of the undeveloped woods are allowed to live are decreasing.

The cultivated flower may have a greater beauty, in form and color, than the wild flower, but in complete estheticism the wild and untended beauty is necessary.

This beauty of untended process, of unimpaired recreation, is being mauled by its heedless lovers, who ought to be content to see and not be so determined to possess. They grab at the things they like and in grabbing lose them. A wild flower is important only in the place in which nature has seen fit to put it. When picked it is merely a pathetic little dying victim to the ardor of its heedless lover.

Within ten years there will be no wild flowers about Chicago if the reckless affection of destructive flower lovers is not restrained. An affection which destroys is worse than indifference. The flowers could survive indifference. They may not be able to survive fondness.

INTERESTING, ISN'T IT?

A German airplane has flown over Odessa. It is the first time this has happened. Hitherto no German airplane has flown over Odessa. The German imperial department for making announcements makes this one portentously, ominously. The Russians are to regard it not as an occurrence but as a prediction. The airplane is a buzzard making a likely victim. Odessa, we are to infer, is next.

That threat is coupled with an offer of peace. If the Russians will stop fighting the German armies will not trample down the Russian wheat fields. They will buy the Russian wheat instead of taking it or causing its destruction. It is an olive branch or a sword.

What the German general staff will do, whether they will drive into Russia, capture Odessa, or some other conspicuous point, no one, probably not even the German staff itself, yet knows.

Some writers of complaints swear that a German offensive will save the Russian republic. They indicate that German inactivity will cause the new Russian republic to fall apart like a barrel with the hoop knocked off. Another set of writers think that German capture of Odessa, German military success against Russia, will smash the new Russian republic by dissolving the provisional government.

There is another phase of the situation to which we direct the attention of the complete writers. It is the ferment in the German national barrel.

What is going to come of it? We learn suddenly that there is a constitutional reform committee working at something in Germany, considering whether army officers should report to the reichstag or to the kaiser, as formerly. And we have also the peevish remark by a conservative newspaper that such action would interfere with the parquise of royalty. Clearly some kind of germ has got into the German barrel and it is fermenting.

Would a successful drive against Russia stop this ferment?

Would the wheat that might be garnered from Odessa tend to stop this ferment?

If a successful drive would stop this process of democratization, this limitation of the Kaiser's power, could the German army afford to send men from the western front to make such a drive?

Would the French and British break through far enough to take all the profit out of such a move?

Of course, there should prove to be any profit in it?

This war is getting quite interesting.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

As this war has any definition of purpose beyond the purpose of national security, it is a war for the recognition of nationalities.

It seems important now that there should be a free Poland embracing the territory in which Poles who want Polish national government should be free to have this national expression.

It seems important that there should be freedom for nationalities in Austria-Hungary and freedom for the electorate in Germany.

We can find plenty of reasons for insisting that the war shall free the Armenians from the Turks, shall give Greece a republic, Russia a democracy, Belgium an assurance of integrity, France a promise of security, and that it shall enable the statue of Liberty in New York harbor to shine undimmed.

Many of our arguments are necessarily illusions. In this progress of democracy we shall not free the Koreans from the Japanese nor the Hindus from the English. Life progresses by principles and also by compromises.

The compromises do not destroy, they merely modify the principles. Nothing can be absolute and man beyond challenge to human life, and, therefore, this great principle of democracy will go ahead stammering rather than clear voiced.

But in a war which elects democracy as the principle there ought to be a different condition in some of the lands which are allied to the principle.

The United States, which in a real sense is about to fight for the security of the United States, and in equally real sense is about to fight for the principle of democracy, would fight better if the allies to which it is joined were better established in consistency.

The outstanding issue is that of Ireland. Ireland, self-governed, might be disorderly. Provision easily can be made against that. We have the Platt amendment operating in Cuba, Great Britain can apply a Platt amendment and a fair bill of rights, an assurance of religious liberty and a fair bill of rights, with protective restrictions.

Great Britain may guarantee the preservation of order in Ireland, the maintenance of religious liberty and of a fair bill of rights for the individual, and then permit the Irish to govern themselves and have their own national expression, even as Canada, Australia, and South Africa have.

In a fashion it may be said that this is none of our business, but in a larger fashion it is our business. We are not in a stiffer or stouter when we proclaim principles, and some stammering is necessary in the United States when now we are asked to fight for principles which are not being applied, within the rational limits of application, by our allies.

We do not ask that our allies free the Moroccans, the Hindus, or the Koreans, but it seems within reason to ask that they give home rule to the Irish and thus help the United States in one of our local problems.

If we are to help we ought to be helped, and this Irish question is now an American as well as an English question.

MODIFIED PATRIOTISM.

What do you think of a guy who stops on the corner to buy a bunch of these here Allies flags and then kicks when the peddler slips him a Canadian quarter in with the change?

VIYAS VALEAQUE, MI. I OFFER!

I saw you the other night, my Joffre, As you sat, great in your simplicity, As you sat, great in your simplicity.

As in wild tumult, Of hands and banners, songs and shouts,

I the idol of your people and ours, A rugged, kindly demigod.

From whose visage shone forth A great sorrow and a glorious hope.

I heard your Vivian's burning words, Which set me on fire and made me know How much I really loved That Great Thing.

For which every true man will gladly die: But the greatest ever and only on you.

When you furiously wiped your eyes My own were dim;

When your friend rescued your virile kiss, So unconsciously, so spontaneously bestowed,

As though the multitude were not. I wept, not knew I wept.

In all that concourse, my Joffre, I felt only your presence.

You were to me the image Of every great idea that has emerged From the three years' hell wherein The mind of man with gush and surcease.

On that, I could have you, you afoot, And spirited you away, and shown you To the hungry ports of the misted.

That from your quiet lips.

They might hear and truly understand Those words of gold:

"Liberte, Fraternite, Egalite!"

P. S. W.

AS a neighbor to our left, wrote yesterday, "and

likely to do more harm than good." War is the

thing to go after. The persons who thrive on the

foolish extravagance of people with more money than wisdom are presumed to have lined their pockets and safety deposit vaults, and they are the scoundrels who should feel the loss of trade, not the dealers in necessities, whose takings are more modest.

Perhaps these measures of preparedness would not amount to much as compared to the total of American production. It would amount to a good deal as a reminder to a large class of Americans that war means personal sacrifice, and that every man owes his share. The well to do will have to bear more than their share, and can set a much needed example by restricting their luxuries at the start.

GOLF CLUBS IN WAR TIME.

The secretary of the United States Golf association says there is no rush to dig up golf links for crop raising and he is right. No one expects the coarsest courses of the country to be destroyed when even in England, where farm lands are considerably less than in America, the government has not

called for the sacrifice of golf courses.

But something practical can be done by golf clubs and the golf association may well consider encouraging it. Labor which might be spent to better advantage can be economized. When golf clubs were not as popular as they are in these days sheep were used to keep the course clipped. Now men are employed and these men might now enlist for farming or clubs could utilize them in cultivating the unused parts of the club grounds.

This may seem supercilious. It will not seem so next winter when the war continues or if food production is not greatly increased.

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Editorial of the Day

TO SAVE AMERICA.

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

There can be no dodging the issue now. It is squarely before the government and people. The only way to keep the war from the shores of America is to defeat the submarines in Europe.

There is no other assurance of safety. And to beat them there requires the utmost exertions of the government and people of the nation which has long led the world in inventions and devices for overcoming difficulties in the mechanic arts and in all material tanks.

It is a problem grim and imperative, and it calls for the immediate and vigorous use of all possible means of solution. It must be attacked from all angles. There must be swift building of many ships and all possible support for allies of the United States in prosecuting the war. Above all, the navy and the ingenuity of this country must be exerted to the fullest extent to curb the submarines and protect vessels carrying cargoes to Europe.

It is an American task for America. The world war grips the United States in its menace and its demands for hard hitting by this country. The need is urgent. We cannot wait for more convenient seasons. The peril is present and must be met now.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

Motto: How to the Line, Let the quips fall where they may.

BABETTE BALLADS.

Your silver drinking-cup drained dry, You fetch a funny little sigh:

"All gone!" you say, and take it up And eye the bottom of the cup.

"All gone!" You fetch another sigh, And tilt the cup and hold it high.

One would suppose, so grave your air, That you could read the legend there—

"Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas."

NEW YORK'S mayor has forbidden ragtime variations on the national anthem by cafe orchestras. In Paris a group of soldiers nearly wrecked a cafe in which the "Marseillaise" was played. A like criticism from American soldiers would put a stop to the cheapening of our anthem.

Special Correspondence from Japan.

TOKYO, April 16.—A few characters taken at random from the primer of the late Hitchens-ko, which

show that the Japanese writer, i. n. g.,

is not so hard to learn as seems to

be the general impression.

SIR.

REPLIES.

MENTS TO BE IGHT ECONOMY SCHOOL BOARD

Buying, Preserving,
and Other Grocery Sav-
ings Scheduled.

Snow Bride
Couple Whose Honeymoon Was
Spent in Alaskan Wilderness
Return to Chicago to Make
Home.



Mrs. George Huth

15 CENT LOAF IS TOO HIGH, STATE BAKERS DECIDE

Convention Agrees Pound
of Bread Carries Profit
at 10 Cents.

Ten cent bread is high enough; it can
be baked to sell a pound for a dime and
yield a profit; loaves at 15 and 20 cents
are not necessary, was the verdict of the
Master Bakers of Illinois, in convention
yesterday.

After long discussion of cost of flour,
baking, and delivery, the convention put
the taboo on the higher priced loaf without
a dissenting vote.

Impossible Here, Says Schulze.
Paul Schulze of the Schulze Baking
company, when told of the action, said:
"Maybe they can do it in the smaller
towns, where they don't have to wrap
and deliver, even with 10¢ flour, but con-
ditions are different in Chicago. It can-
not be done here."

The state board has few mem-
bers in Chicago.

Even macaroni and spaghetti, praised
as substitutes for costly foods, took a
heavy hit. The 10 cent package will be 8 cents and the 10 cent
size goes to 12. The familiar nickel
package of crackers with this week
began costing the retailer 6¢ cents,
which means a price of 76¢ cents, and
the 10 cent size goes up to 15¢.

Predict Lower Potatoes.

Potatoes advanced yesterday, but the
dealers predict a turn for the better after
May 15, when the new crop will begin to
roll in fast. Although the market was
without demand yesterday, the dealers
who had them held for \$1 a bushel for
the 15¢ a bushel price yesterday.

E. T. Anderson, head of the royal food
commission in England, who will arrive
at the Blackstone hotel this morning,
is expected to hold several important
conferences in reference to the food sit-
uation of this country.

"I enjoyed the trip much more
than if it were an ordinary 'civ-
ilized' honeymoon," said Mrs. Huth
yesterday. "I had some very thrill-
ing experiences."

Oppose Free Text Books.

Considerable opposition developed over
yesterday in the board of education, and
it was voted to oppose the bill.

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VROOMAN TO HIT EGG BOARD AS FOOD QUIZ OPENS

Promises to Talk "Cold Turkey" to the Men Under Inquiry.

Carl S. Vrooman is going to talk "cold turkey" to the members of the Chicago butter and egg board this morning at 10 o'clock. He is assistant secretary of agriculture of the United States and the government's foremost expert in food prices.

Mr. Vrooman had a sensational day in Chicago yesterday, and his exit at noon today promises to close a spectacular morning. He almost turned things topsy-turvy when at the Association of Commerce luncheon he referred to Theodore Roosevelt as "a certain individual consideration of whom" are keeping congress from more important matters." He added: "Sending an army to France under leadership of a general who knows nothing of modern warfare I consider nothing more or less than wholesale murder."

"Not necessarily!" "Cut it out!" and grumblings of disapproval greeted his words. W. R. Moore, who presided, beat the table with his gavel for order.

Predicts War Bred.

Mr. Vrooman told those at the luncheon that the nation probably would be put upon war bread—and that very soon.

In these words Secretary Vrooman branded food speculators as he sat in the office of Robert W. Chapman, special United States district attorney, in charge of the investigation into speculating and alleged "price fixing" by plunger on the butter and egg board.

Simultaneously Mr. Childs cast a new fear into the hearts of the investigated by issuing twenty-three subpoenas for new witnesses, many of them employees of the firms under fire. And on top of this Mr. Vrooman said that he would meet Charles F. Clyne, United States district attorney, at 11 o'clock this morning to discuss ways and means of handling the Chicago food situation. Among the heads he made were:

Sees, Broadcast Indictments.

"The wheat is the puppet of speculators. The farmer averaged to get \$1.50 for his wheat last year. Look at the price today."

"The department of justice will have no hesitancy in bringing about indictments broadcast."

"There's a powerful lobby, representing those who would rob the public for profit, at work in Washington today trying to prevent control of the food supply."

Invited by the butter and egg board to speak to the membership, Mr. Vrooman agreed with the reservation that he might be "extremely frank" if he so chose. While he is talking with the butter and egg board, the May federal grand jury will be in course of organization before Judge Landis.

RESORT GARDENS IS CHURCH PLAN

Sharing in the work of improving the nation's food supply does not necessarily mean a hot and uncomfortable summer in the city. At summer camps and assemblies in Wisconsin and Michigan opportunities for doing one's bit as a food soldier will be plentiful.

The dry body to report such plans is the Congregational summer assembly at Frankfort, Mich., on Crystal Lake. The Rev. J. R. Nichols, president of the assembly, announced yesterday that two fields of the camp will be at the disposal of the campers. Family vegetable gardens 20x20 will be provided.

In Bemidji, Minn., where the camp is situated, farmers are planting 50,000 more than ever before, and men not eligible for military service, boys, women and girls are being provided all out blanks promising to give a certain number of hours each week to helping the farmers harvest crops of potatoes and beans, cultivating vegetables, Paris greening potatoes, and picking fruit.

THE SPANISH

Edgewater Drama Study Club to Give Half of Play Receipts to Red Cross.



Mrs. Frank A. Portman

Photo by McNeely

CLAIMS U-BOAT NOW SUPREME; BRITISH DENY

Reports from Berlin and London Conflict on Subsea Peril.

(Continued from first page.)

will continue in the enemy's affair. The U-boats guarantee our holding out.

We all have a clear impression that English voices sound today quite different from those heard three months ago. They have become much more modest. Even England perceives that our U-boat war has not been a blow in the air, but a heavy blow against the vital center of our farthest enemy.

"We have the firm will to conquer and rock firm confidence that we shall perform our task."

RETIRING TELL LOSSES.

Twenty-four British merchant vessels of more than 1,000 tons each were sunk during the last week, it was announced officially. Twenty-two vessels of less than 1,000 tons and sixteen fishing vessels also were sunk. This shows a falling off in the tonnage loss. Last week's statement gave the number of lost ships of more than 1,000 tons as thirty-eight, under 1,000 tons as thirteen, and fishing vessels as eight. The official statement says:

"Vessels of all nationalities: Arrivals, 2,374; sailings, 2,496."

"British merchantmen over 1,000 tons sunk, including five not previously reported, 24; under 1,000 tons, 22."

"British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, including six previously not reported, 34."

"British fishing vessels sunk, including one not previously reported, and thirteen sailers, 18."

A British mine sweeper was torpedoed and sunk on May 5 with the loss of two officers and twenty men, the admiralty announced.

Explains Defense Taken.

The submarine menace and the steps which the admiralty is taking to deal with it were brought before the house of commons today in a series of questions. In reply Thomas J. MacNamara, financial secretary of the admiralty, said it was not in the public interest to disclose what proportion of vessels sunk had been armed. He said, however, that merchant vessels were being armed as rapidly as possible.

All possible steps were being taken by the admiralty. Mr. MacNamara continued, to accelerate the entry of food ships into port. He regretted that the resources at the disposal of the navy did not permit of an individual escort for every vessel conveying foodstuffs, but said the admiralty had done everything possible to protect them.

In addition to the British vessels reported by the admiralty to have been sunk, fifteen British ships had been reported overdue since Jan. 1 and no information of their fate.

FROM ONE MACHINE TO DOZENS The Marvelous New Invention—the

formation had been obtained in regard to them.

Release Swedish Ships.
STOCKHOLM, May 8.—Approximately 90,000 tons of allied shipping which has been tied up in the Gulf of Bothnia since the beginning of the war will be released as the result of an agreement between Great Britain and Sweden which was perfected today. Sweden secures as its part of the bargain the release of its ships laden with foodstuffs and other necessities which have been detained in Swedish harbors.

The Stockholm *Aftonbladet* says, with reference to the Anglo-Swedish agreement, that it was not secured without compensation on the part of Sweden, the main condition by Great Britain being that the narrow sound used by British ships returning from the Baltic and which was mined some months ago shall be reopened.

The newspaper also says that guarantees were received from Germany that the vessels would not be torpedoed.

URGES MONTLESSI, FLOURLESS DAY.

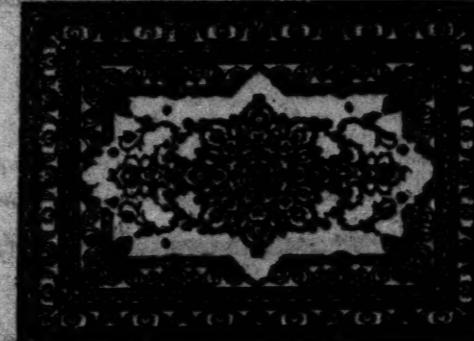
JACKSON, Mich., May 8.—Gov. Billie Thompson has issued a proclamation urging the people of Michigan to observe one mealless and flourless day each week during the war.

Revell & Co.

Oriental Sarouk Rugs

At Less Than Present Wholesale Prices

Beautiful Designs and Color Tones



1 "Your Choice" 65.00 75.00 85.00
Lots.

All of the pieces are exquisitely hand woven in beautifully blended colorings, in the dark, rich tone effects so suitable for the finest homes. Each piece is a complete expression of the Oriental weaver's idea of rug splendor. Average size 3x5 feet

Wabash Ave. Alexander H. Revell & Co. Adams St.

FROM ONE MACHINE TO DOZENS

The Marvelous New Invention—the

NOISELESS TYPEWRITER

is now in actual use in many great corporations. It has replaced their former machines and in doing so has eliminated all the nerve-racking noises of typewriting and has increased the output—the efficiency of their forces.

Guaranteed Noiseless Five Years
If your "Noiseless" Typewriter does not work satisfactorily for five years we replace it with a new machine.

Investigate at Once
Write for Literature

THE NOISELESS TYPEWRITER COMPANY
First National Bank Building
Phone Central 6874



A Jeffery All-Purpose Truck Will Cut Your Haulage Costs

If your haulage needs call for a

ton and a half truck you cannot afford to overlook this Jeffery All-Purpose. It effects economy in two ways—it widens your delivery radius—it cuts the cost of truck maintenance.

Compare this Jeffery All-Pur-

pose with other 3,000 pound trucks.

Competing units of similar specifications are from one hundred to three hundred dollars higher priced.

The motor, for instance, has the largest bearings of any American four cylinder power plant.

A duplex governor controls the fuel feed, holding the maximum speed to sixteen miles per hour, up hill or down.

Electric lighting and starting—a

convenience and a fuel saver.

For the driver shuts off his motor instead of letting it run idle.

The frame is sturdy—made of heavy channel steel, with an ample margin of strength to protect the truck from service strains.

The entire "pay load" is carried by the extra large, extra strong dead rear axle. Power is transmitted by transverse drive shafts to the internal gearing in the rear wheels.

These specifications are com-

bined with the finest workman-

ship. Let us show you how a Jeffery All-Purpose Truck will

be a money

saver, a money

maker, in your

business.

Price, \$1575.

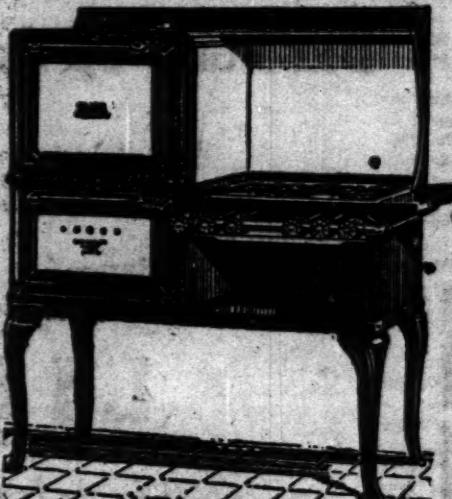
Jeffery
MOTORS

CENTAUR MOTOR CO.
Truck Salesroom—2029 Wabash Ave.
Phone Calumet 4031.

Let "Low Cost of Cooking" Fight High Cost of Living

Prices of almost everything you buy are going up—up—up—
except gas. Stoves and ranges, like everything made of metal,
are going up too. But—

HERE IS A REAL OPPORTUNITY for a big saving in
your kitchen, if you act NOW.



Save
\$9.00
on this
Range
NOW!

Only \$3.00
down and
\$2.00 a
month for
15 months,
\$33.00

Act Now Before War Prices Go Higher

This range was built to sell at \$36.00, as priced in our 1917 catalogue, page 44. An extra order—doubled—got us a discount that permits a price-cut NOW to \$33.00 in small payments.

Since we bought, prices have jumped. On the basis of manufacturers' prices today, this range would sell regularly for \$42.00 instead of our price—\$33.00. Another price advance is coming.

*This identical range is likely to be \$50.00 or
more, when the present supply is exhausted.*

The range is a standard Composite Clark Jewel, an exceptionally satisfactory one regardless of price, with large ovens. Bake oven, 18 x 18 1/2 x 14 inches, holds 12 one-pound bread pans. Meat oven, 18 x 18 x 10 1/2 inches, accommodates roasts and poultry as well as steaks.

Splasher back and side, and door panels are porcelain enamel; burner top and broiler pan are gray enamel. The range has self-lighter and is installed, connected and adjusted free. See it today downtown or at branch stores.

"The Low Cost of Cooking," by Mrs. Helen Ruggles, Domestic Science Expert, is yours for the asking. Phone, call or write.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company
Peoples Gas Building
Telephone Wabash 6000

To Persons With "Unhappy Feet"
We Recommend the

RICE & HUTCHINS

EDUCATOR SHOE

YOUR feet can't be happy when you crowd them into pointed, pinching shoes—shoes that cause corns, bunions, callouses, flat-feet, ingrowing nails.

They can be and are happy and healthy when you slip them into a pair of Educators—the shoes built by orthopaedic experts to "let the feet grow as they should."

FOR MEN, WOMEN,
CHILDREN

Bring your whole family here for Educators today. Because your whole family needs 'em!

The mark EDUCATOR branded on the sole of shoe guarantees the correct orthopaedic Educator shape. Made only by

Rice & Hutchins, Inc.
15 High Street, Boston, Mass.

THE FAIR
State, Adams and Dearborn Streets

Advertisements on wheels

Pierce-Arrow Motor Trucks, sweeping swiftly and silently through the streets, are a constantly circulating advertisement of prompt and efficient service. Many Pierce-Arrow owners will tell you that the attractive appearance and dependable deliveries of their trucks have been directly responsible for the development of new and profitable business.

PIERCE-ARROW Motor Trucks

for example:

The National Grocery Company of Jersey City, N. J., has found the advertising value of its 18 attractively painted Pierce-Arrow trucks a big business asset. They have been directly responsible for the development of new business.

H. Paulman & Co.
2420 Michigan Boulevard

Just What the Red Cross Is

By E. T. M.

Since 1903, when Congress specially chartered the American Red Cross, every resident—man, woman and child—in America is entitled to hold membership in it. The American Red Cross, while purely a volunteer organization, is officially designated by the government to supply the work of the Red Cross in America, to receive officially, receive and distribute on behalf of the government all money and supplies required for the welfare of the military, overwhelmed by disease, and to operate through its base hospitals and other military units, with the army and navy.

The machinery of the Society interlocks closely with that of the government. The President of the Society is the President of the United States; its Treasurer is the Secretary of the Treasury; its Auditor, the Department auditor; its accountant, the Comptroller of the Currency; its Medical Corps, and its Admin. Under Secy. Medical Corps, and its Commissaries, its medical commissioners, its military and naval relief.

In time of war the government takes over the equipment and personnel operated by the Society, and every man, woman and child in America is automatically given proper military rank.

So you see, it is not a mere incidental piece of relief machinery which the American Red Cross is building.

Twenty-five mobile base hospitals, each of them capable of providing for the needs of an army division of twenty thousand men, have been organized during the past year, and are now being equipped for the Navy. The equipment for these hospitals, costing something like thirty-one million dollars, has been provided and stored in private tanks where it is instantly available. The trained personnel, consisting of 200 surgeons, pharmacists, dentists, anesthetists, nurses, stretcher bearers, orderlies, clerks, hospital cooks, carpenters, etc., has been drawn from the ranks of the Red Cross in every Chapter in twenty-five of our great American cities, and, for a period of two years, is pledged to respond to the call of the government for active field service.

WHEN a great sorrow befalls a household the bonds of relationship grow stronger. In the brilliant revival of half-forgotten memories, joys and griefs of early life stand forth on the screen of memory, to remind us of the close ties of family. And so it is with our nation in this time when our big American family is gathered in council.

QWe count the cost, but we dare not shrink while we remember our traditions.

QSome will suffer physical agony, and no one of us may hope to escape untouched by sorrow. Hardly do we wish for such immunity. With the time for sacrifice at hand, suffering in forms which in normal times we dread will almost be welcomed.

QAnd yet there are limits beyond which it has not been granted to humanity to endure. Lest those limits be reached we seek now to prepare in ways which later opportunity may not offer.

QFriend and foe will find the men in whom the nation reposes its trust have not been wanting in the will and the courage to do their appointed tasks on field and sea. Nor shall those men find that the men and women with whom they place their hope for solace when they fall, shall have done less than their utmost to prepare for their tasks.

QTo many a stout loyal heart the call of humanity and of country will be more peremptory than the sighs of those dependent upon them. Regardless of the fact that our Government seeks to absolve from risk of battle many of those who leave dependents, is there a man worthy of the Great Call of Country to whom some one does not, at least occasionally, look with confidence for some sort of necessary aid?

QHere in Chicago there may be many too young or too old or too weak to fight their own or their nation's battles, who will feel most heavily the merciless thrust depriving them of fond protection.

QWhatever else we may be doing to help our country, and whatever else we may be willing and waiting to do, let us not lose this opportunity to help along the work of the Red Cross.

QLet us realize that every penny contributed to it will ease the throb of pain in some human breast, somewhere, some time, in war or peace.

QLet us not stop our contributions at one dollar if we can give one dollar and one cent, nor at two dollars if we can give ten, nor at twenty-five dollars if we may, in fairness to ourselves, make it one hundred dollars.

QThe men and women of this City and of America to whose wisdom we look for guidance in affairs of State, in affairs of religion, in affairs of science, in affairs of business, and in affairs of all other human activity, unite in saying:

"This is a worthy cause."

and if you and I need more authoritative endorsement, it is not lacking. To have faith we must have hope, to have hope we must have charity, and it has been said:

The greatest of these is charity

QThere is no charity more practical than the work of The American Red Cross.

QThen wrap your donation in the coupon below and send it today.

This Advertisement Inserted for The American Red Cross, Chicago Chapter.

by
WM. M. COLLINS,
President
PHILIP
HENRICK
COMPANY

DETACH AND MAIL

Fill out this Coupon and send it Now with your Check to WALTER D. MOODY,
Director Membership Campaign.

CHICAGO HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN RED CROSS
500 Monroe Bldg., 104 S. Michigan Ave. Phone Calumet 7400

Date.....

Please enroll my name as a member of the American Red Cross. I enclose the sum of.....therefor.

Subscribing member, per year..... \$ 2.00 Patron member..... \$100.00
 Sustaining member, per year..... 10.00 Annual member..... 1.00
 Life member..... 25.00

Includes subscription to American Red Cross Magazine, issued monthly.

Name.....

Home Address.....

City and State.....

Make all checks payable to Chicago Chapter American Red Cross.

The American Red Cross is designated to take charge, under supervision of the Medical Corps, of all patients turned over to it in what we know as the combat zone—the zone of the military base. There, in the great Red Cross hospitals organized and operated by the people, the wounded, wounded for the first time, are compared to a regular hospital establishment. Here he receives expert surgical attention and the best care and nursing that's grateful people can provide. Letters from his dear ones at home are received and read to him here, and his letters home are written for him by clerks provided in the hospital.

He stays until well enough to be transported to one of the other general hospitals maintained by the government, back many miles from the war front, or until he is discharged to his home.

Let us build our machinery now more measure with our other resources. No organization holding a membership of two or three hundred thousand can truly reflect the generous impulses of our people.

Japan has more than two million members enrolled in her Red Cross. May there not be a vital connection between this fact and the fighting of the war armament and service in the recent war? Germany had, at the outbreak of the war, nearly a million and a half members in her Red Cross. Does this not partially explain the fact that her military and civilian population have been cared for in this terrible war? Austria's Red Cross, with a membership of 350,000, broke down in the early stages of the war, her machinery was not sufficient. With members on the battlefield and in her hospitals, she had to stop, as God grant, we may not be compelled to stop, to patch her machinery, to expand it, and to bring into being what every nation should have before the call to the flag goes out.

CITY COUNCIL O. K.'S BIG DRIVE BY THE RED CROSS

Campaign for Members
to Be Conducted in
City Hall.

Indorsement of the movement of the Red Cross to secure 250,000 members in Chicago was given yesterday by the city council yesterday and all city employes were urged to join. As a result of the council's action, a strong campaign for memberships will be conducted in the city hall by leaders in the membership drive.

Alb. A. A. McCormick introduced the Red Cross resolution, which was adopted unanimously. It reads:

"It is desirable to encourage everywhere the work of the Chicago campaign to increase the membership of the Red Cross. Therefore the city council pledges its support to the movement, indorses it, and urges the heads of departments and other city employes to assist in every way possible by enrolling themselves and securing new members."

Need Is Great.

"The Red Cross is charged with the responsibility of caring for the wounded and sick on the field of battle, and upon it is the responsibility of alleviating and preventing suffering in the families of men called to the colors. The need is great, and the hour when assistance is necessary is at hand. The national government has appealed for assistance to the Red Cross, and it is only fitting that this movement, which is primarily humanitarian and patriotic, should receive the instant and hearty support of every American."

It was decided to hold the patriotic pageant on Tuesday evening, May 22, at the Auditorium theater.

Red Cross Week.

Next week will be "Red Cross week," and every organization in Chicago will be asked to do something special either to raise funds for the movement or to assist in the campaign.

The announcement of the number of memberships so far in the campaign will be made tomorrow afternoon. Every day is adding thousands to the list. Eighty-two girl employes of the Transportation joined the society yesterday. The fees were forwarded to the Red Cross by Miss Celeste Horton of the advertising department.

Packers Pledge \$10,000.

Swift & Co. and its employes pledged \$10,000 to the Red Cross fund. Applications for membership were circulated by the heads of departments. Miss Helen Traphen and ten other young women, dressed in Red Cross uniforms, secured members in the wholesale, in all departments, in the wholesale markets, among the live stock buyers, and at the time offices at noon.

Allies Take Wheat From West.
Minneapolis, Minn., May 9.—The first consignment of 1,750,000 bushels of wheat purchased by the Allies fell by agents of the Red Cross, which was shipped to Duluth to be moved east on the great lakes. More than 700 cars will be used to move the grain, which has been in storage here since its purchase.

What Does A Dollar Buy from Your Dealer

DOES it buy merchandise or does it pay for his delivery mistakes?

A dollar is worth just as much as it ever was—but it won't go as far.

One reason is because some merchants haven't yet realized that it is good business to save money for their customers.

Efficient, modern delivery methods will do it.

22,000 progressive merchants have discarded horse delivery and converted pleasure car delivery.

They are sending their customers' goods home in VIM Delivery Cars—the trusty, sturdy, delivery trucks which are built solely for merchandise delivery needs. Built to cover twenty or twenty-five miles at a trip to serve many customers and thus keep down the delivery cost per customer.

And built to stay out of the repair shop where converted pleasure cars eat their heads off with big bills.

Easy on tires, economical in gasoline consumption, designed to save expense for the storekeeper—that's the VIM Delivery Car.

The American housewife knows that her dollars will go farthest with the merchant who is good enough to save his own money.

The VIM Delivery Car is the easiest delivery unit to buy—through the VIM Deferred Payment Plan.

Full information on request.

Thoroughly equipped VIM Sales and Service Station in this city for the benefit of VIM owners.

VIM TRUCK COMPANY OF CHICAGO

Phone Calumet 7060 1840 Michigan Avenue

VIM DELIVERY CAR

The Good Roads Assn. 1916. Compt. of the Open Country, 1916; with Club of the Good Roads, 1916. All prices F. O. B. Philadelphia.

\$745 Complete
A Year to Pay



SHRAPNEL

The Elgin city council has offered poppy field for use as a training camp.

Baron Du Vivier, instructor in the Gordon-Dewier Institute, has offered his services in teaching French to the officers in the new American army.

Col. Daniel P. McCarthy, department quartermaster, was notified yesterday that certain incurred for the soldiers, such as tobacco, candy, and edibles not readily spoiled, will be carried free by the government.

On receiving the news that her brother had been killed in the Somme Miss Isabelle Carruthers, a deputy ballif in the Court of Domestic Relations, yesterday resigned to enter the Red Cross service.

Capt. H. P. Hobson, Spanish-American War hero, and Capt. Thomas Baldwin, who built the first dirigible balloon for the United States government, will be speakers tomorrow at the weekly noon-day luncheon of the Aero Club of Illinois in the Auditorium hotel. Capt. Baldwin is now operating the government's largest aviation school at Hampton Roads.

A boat, the invention of two Chicago men, which they hope may solve the submarine problem, was given a test yesterday at the Great Lakes naval training station, and it said the results were received with enthusiasm by the naval officers.

The Evanston national and home defense council will hold its first meeting tonight to arrange for an information bureau and for a canvas of the unit have been enrolled.

**STATE DEFENSE
COUNCIL CLEARS
DECK FOR ACTION**

The Illinois Council for Defense, which is already at work organizing the resources of the commonwealth in aid of the national council, will be permanently organized next Saturday.

The committee named in Springfield on Tuesday to perfect the organization tentatively met yesterday in the office of Levy Mayer and prepared a draft of the rules and a state of committee and officials.

The committee and its recommendations will be submitted to the full committee on Saturday in the office of Samuel Insull, chairman of the Illinois commission. With their adoption the machinery will be put in motion at high speed.

While none of the members of the commission would give out any information at the close of yesterday's meeting, it is understood that the commission's powers, when finally outlined, will be sufficient to make this work effective in every way.

Both Mr. Insull and Mr. Mayer said they would deem it in line with the general cooperative plan in view if no attempt were made to spread rumors as to what the executive committee did.

It was stated officially that after Saturday's meeting the public will be fully informed as to details of organization and the scope of the council's work.

The nominating committee of the citizens' war board of Chicago met yesterday afternoon in the office of E. D. Hubbard. The choice for president, it is understood, that lies among A. A. Sprague II, John P. Wilson, and J. Ogden Armour.

New Corn Remover In Big Demand, Say Druggists

Since the virtues of ice-mint as a corn remover became known in this country druggists have been having an extraordinary demand for this product and it is predicted that this summer women will be in smaller and prettier shoes than ever.

The fact that this new discovery which is made from a Japanese product will actually remove corns—roots and all—and not just the corn itself or sores, is of course mainly responsible for its large and increasing sale.

You apply just a little on a tender, aching corn and instantly the soreness relieves and when the corn is so removed that it may be lifted out with the fingers—root and all.

Ice-mint is a clean, creamy, snow-white, non-poisonous substance and will not inflame or irritate the moist tender skin.

Cutting or paring corns often produces blood poison and people are warned to just ask in any drug store for a small jar which is sufficient to add one's feet of every corn or callus. You'll like it immensely.

Advertisement.

Negroes Leaving South, 308,749 in Few Months

Richmond, Va., May 9.—Estimates that 308,749 Negroes have quit the south within the last eight months to seek employment in the north have been compiled here by the Colored Citizens Patriotic League. It is said most of the Negroes went to munitions plants and that 72,000 went to Pennsylvania alone.

Each day learn how easy you can keep your shoes neat and clean by the use of SHINOLA

CADETS REPLACE ARMY MEN IN TRAINING BOYS

Capt. Edgar Z. Steever is making a vigorous effort to save the "Chicago experiment" in military training in spite of the government's order that the army sergeants in charge of the drill must leave. He returned to Chicago from Culver, Ind., yesterday for a conference with Capt. James L. Frink and he learned that Captain Culver was one of the graduating class will come at once to take up the work.

Capt. Steever appealed to the boys to accept the situation like true soldiers and to prove their earnestness and discipline by going on under the Culver grounds.

"Orders from the war department," reads the statement, "indicate that our sergeants will be directed to report to the training camps about May 14. All of us great care and consideration has made it necessary for the war department to take these instructors. This, however, is the first great test of our discipline. You and I are regulars, and we must and we will obey orders."

"These Culver men are magnificently trained, thoroughly capable, and you will obey them with the same spirit and with the same earnestness that you have exhibited in your attitude toward the regular army sergeants."

"Miserable, contaminated dwelling places in the district are one of the chief factors in the dissemination of the disease there," said Dr. Franke.

German Ship Serves Allies.

New York, May 9.—Flying the stars and stripes, the German submarine *U-100* was put in United States service ailed from an American port today, en route to Europe with supplies for our allies.

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HOSE TROUNCE BROWNS, 4 TO 2; CICOTTE STAR

Eddie Stops Them After
Williams Fails and Also
Drives In Last Run.

BY E. L. BARNHORN.
St. Louis, Mo., May 9.—[Special.]—By winning a narrow victory today Chicago's Eddie Cicotte scored up and evened up this series of games with the Browns after a discouraging start of three straight defeats. Score: 4 to 2.

Bob Groom, the veteran, who held the Browns to minus nothing last Sunday, was mauled ferociously and had a heroic show in both hands, but the pitchers of the Browns account for a loss of him in the seven innings he faced.

Lefty Williams was picked to start for the Sox, but did not tarry long. He got the first man, then emitted a pace and a wild pitch and was tagged for a single and double, which accounted for all of St. Louis' runs.

Cicotte Stops Browns.
Eddie Cicotte, picked up the game right there, and although he did not hurt another no hit game against the Browns, he stopped them dead and permitted the Rowland tribe to pull the game out of the ruck and keep it.

The Sox hammered the tall hardies that they have for a couple of days, and four pitchers were given even a part in spite of the absence of George Sisler from first base. The only error was perpetrated by his understudy and did not count. In the second inning Groom stabbled a hit from Flaherty for a double play that stopped a stock of runs, and in the sixth the Browns cut off two runs at the pan for Groom.

Drive Williams Off Sisler.

The Browns had a merry time while Williams faced them. Shatto was out when Austin walked and went to third on Paulette's single. A wild pitch let Austin score. Jacobson whaled a double over Jackson's head, scoring Paulette. That was "taps" for Williams. Cicotte stopped that attack and eight others with great success. During the rest of the game the Browns did not get a man as far as third base and only three reached second on him.

The Rowlands scored one run in the second on a pair of singles and as many passes. Jackson led with a single and Flaherty walked. Gandy dashed a single through Lavan, scoring Jackson. Bergberg missed an attempt to sacrifice, then dashed a vicious bunt base hit. Gandy was out. It was a hit for him, but for a double play via third base. Schalk walked and Cicotte lined to Austin.

Jackson Leads Big Attack.

The fourth and last big victory, Jackson led with a triple smash through Lavan, scoring Jackson. Bergberg missed an attempt to sacrifice. Gandy fouled one, then Bergberg singled, stole second, and scored Schalk's single. Cicotte followed with two base whack over first that registered Schalk with the final run.

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	TB	RB	BB	SO
Lefty Williams	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cicotte	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paulette	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Jackson	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flaherty	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austin	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wright	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cicotte	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	12	15	2	1	7

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	H	TB	RB	BB	SO
Shatto	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paulette	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Wright	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flaherty	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austin	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wright	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	0	5	12	0	0	5

“Clean bated for Groom in seventh. W. H. Williams for Shatto in ninth. Shatto walked for Paulette in ninth.

Hamilton worked the last two innings.

He was touched for a single and a pass, which did not vary the count.

The White Sox have won eight games from the Browns, but lost five to the Jones tribe, with nine more to play.

Sister was out of the game owing a series of runs which he acquired in the second game of yesterday's double header.

The Browns seem to have something on Lefty Williams, for he has not been able to get beyond the second inning against this year's team.

Although the weather was warm, a slight shower came up just before the game. Play was started in a drizzle that vanished in a couple of rounds.

Beginning tomorrow, the White Sox will be at home the rest of the month, and, if the weather remains, can resume morning practice, which they have been unable to indulge in since the season opened.

Notes of the Cubs

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 9.—[Special.]—Al Darnars may be sent against the Browns tomorrow, with New York as opener.

Gandil led with three singles. Leibow and Jackson got two apiece.

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He was touched for a single and a pass, which did not vary the count.

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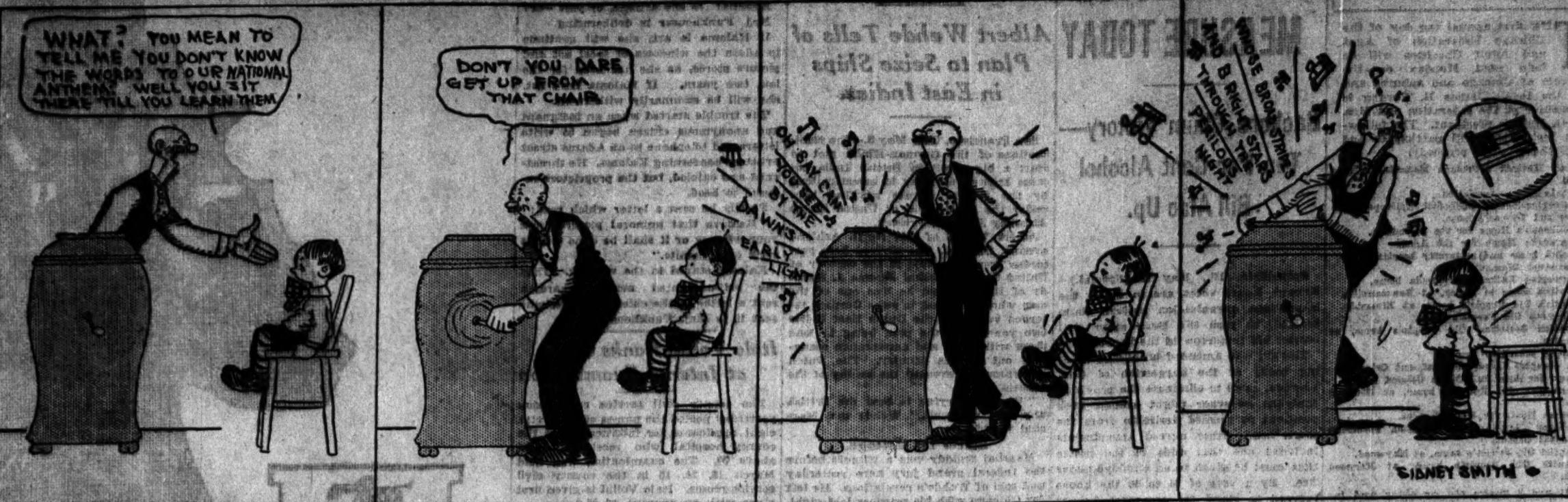
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 9.—[Special.]—Al Darnars may be sent against the Browns tomorrow.

When the Cubs arrived this morning rain was pouring down over New York, but it hadn't touched Brooklyn.

Capt. Anton was a visitor at the Cubs hotel during the morning. He is laying on the couches at present because of the illness of one daughter, who plays an important part in the sketch.

An accident in the hotel room of the spot where the Cubs are quartered put an electric service and hot water out of commission this morning. Some of the other girls had to sleep two nights of sleep without their rooms. Some others who were in the upper part, however,

THE GUMPS—CHESTER IS SHORT ON MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE, BUT LONG ON PATRIOTISM.



CANNEXA WINS FROM MAUPOMA BY 50-41 SCORE

World's Champion Wins
in Sixty Minutes
Great Cue Game.

BY JOE DAVIS.

In a wonderfully fine display of the cushion Bob Cannexa of St. Louis, in the opening game of the all-star tournament of Munny's Monarchs, struck from 41 to 41, in fifty-nine innings today. The world's champion and the state league titleholder are the two fastest players in the world, and the game lasted only sixty minutes.

Two deliberate safety shots by Cannexa constituted the only play, and while the men were less, they both played Cannexa having a shade in the center of breaks. Although the cue was perfect, the new cushion experts at the same time, misses were more plentiful.

No Opposite.

Gov. Lowden has a bill which will be introduced in the legislature.

The bill will be introduced by the Boyer subcommittee of the House committee of Chicago.

Bill Provides.

At that conference of rival bus subcommittee, the bill was agreed to by the Boyer subcommittee of the House committee of Chicago.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock play Moore and at 7:30 Kinnane meet.

At the BILLIARD RACES.

In the bill-line tournament last night, Murphy defeated Clark, 10 to 8.

Peter Johnson of the Chicago team, in the first race, won 10 to 8, in 15 minutes.

Two base hits—Scanlon, O'Conor, and Black.

TOTALS: 10 10 24 12. Totals: 2 2 2 12.

Shaw, Taxis, 10 10 24 12. Totals: 2 2 2 12.

Northwestern: 10 10 24 12. Totals: 2 2 2 12.

Two base hits—Scanlon, O'Conor, and Black.



"Field Standard" Suits For Men, Young Men and Youths

at \$25

Are the Best at the Price

In 1914 We Published this Announcement

Introducing
The "Field Standard"
Suits for Men and Young Men

\$25.00

We have trade-marked them "Field Standard" because they represent everything that is best in suits at or near this price—in fit, style, fabric and in workmanship. Year after year this label on a suit will mean the best at the price.

DURING the past three years there have been tremendous advances in costs of woolens, trimmings and tailoring. But manufacturers appreciate the standing it gives them to have their suits trademarked "Field Standard" and consequently compete for the privilege, by offering far lower prices than ordinarily. This fact enables us to offer remarkable value in this period of high manufacturing costs.

A large assortment of patterns and models covers all the accepted styles and patterns for men, young

men and youths. Sizes ranging from the youth's "age 16," up to man's "chest 50, long stout."

We especially recommend at this season the "Chicago Weight" Suits, which seem best suited for wear in this climate.

Third Floor

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY
ANNEX - THE STORE FOR MEN



Typical of a wealth of new styles in sports attire at

Mandel Brothers
Fourth floor—costume section

The popular jersey sports skirt

—a style that strikingly exemplifies the outdoor note in modern attire—the value of notable merit

at **5.75**



This modish skirt shows newest conceits in the shirred belt over elastic band, fancy pockets and button trimming.

The color range comprises rose, green, tan, purple, and blue; also white.

The handsome style pictured is exemplary of an extensive array of women's and misses' outing attire—comprising sports suits, coats and skirts in a brilliant showing of the season's smartest styles and handsomest colors.



Modish accessories for the equestrienne

In addition to an extensive showing of smart habits, we have conveniently assembled a comprehensive assortment of accessories for women who would be smartly attired for riding:

Striped madras shirts, 3.50

—with detachable soft collar
the style as pictured.
Silk shirts priced at 6.75.

Madras stocks, as shown, 65c

Others are priced at 30c, \$1, 1.25 and 1.50.

Straw sailors, as cut, 2.95

Misses' velvet jockey caps; green, brown or black, \$3.

Variety and value here will vie for supremacy in the high estimation of every woman who shops for the summer requirements of the great outdoors.

Washable waist-coats, 3.95

—of pique or gabardine.
Vestees of white pique, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.50.

Tie-pins, \$1 to 2.50

Heavily gold plated. All are excellent values.

Horn mounted crops, 1.95

Rattan & rawhide, 2.25 to 3.95.
Leather puttees, 4.50 to \$10.

Much of the time cushion of the term "imaginary" it was drawn if the one obtained; but probably talk was out of order.

Leaders of the bill, John C. Kennedy and Frank J. Schwartz, from the trilled by William E. Dunn's "leaders" was the chief L. Ald. Stanley E. Kunitz, the third group.

Chicago's demand work out its own transportation, emphasized by the council.

By large majorities proved as embodying the way of state and a transportation was recommended.

At the same session, the bill was introduced by the state legislature at Springfield, the fifteen chairmen. One of them will be to get behind this its members upon their procedure.

Four Measures

Four pieces of legislation that received the votes by which they were passed.

The bill authorizes a thirty-year company form of the elevated at \$1 to \$10.

The bill restores powers of home rule to the city.

The bill authorizes street and operate.

The bill authorizes the company over and wireless lines they were incorporated.

They were incorporated.

The bill authorizes the council session to 7 and one was devoted to the proposal of it to handle sources.

The Socialists, the J. M. fragment of the old.

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Chicago's demand work out its own transportation, emphasized by the council.

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Four pieces of legislation that received the votes by which they were passed.

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The bill restores powers of home rule to the city.

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CITY DEMANDS
RIGHT TO SOLVE
CAR PROBLEMS

Council Asks Legislature
for Four Home Rule
Laws.

Chicago's demand for authority to run out its own traction salvation was made emphatically yesterday by the city council. Majorities four bills were approved as embodying the city's needs in way of authority to work out a transportation renaissance such as was recommended by the traction and transit commission.

At the same session the aldermen created a special committee to take charge of all legislation concerning the city of Chicago at Springfield. It is composed of the three chairmen of the standing committees.

One of its principal tasks

will be to get behind the traction bills.

What its members intend to do as soon

as their procedure can be determined

is not known.

For Measures Approved.

The four pieces of enabling legislation that received the council's O. K. on the vote by which they passed are as follows:

The bill authorizing the city to

run a trolley line from the elevated and surface lines to the third ward.

The bill restoring to the city the

power of home rule taken from it

by the state public utilities act.

The bill authorizing the city to con-

tract and operate subways. 44 to 1.

The bill authorizing the merger of

companies owning the surface and elevated lines, required because

they were incorporated under dif-

ferent laws. 51 to 15.

The council session lasted from 2

until 7 and almost the entire

time was devoted to the traction

bill. It is to oratory from three

sources. Those three were the

aldermen, the L. M. O. forces, and a

segment of the old gray wolf element.

Leaders of Debate.

John C. Kennedy was the spokes-

man for the Socialists. Ald. W. S.

John L. O'Connell, former

Speaker, Dr. Heitman in utility mat-

ters was the chief L. M. O. speaker. Ald.

Ald. Harry H. Kuns put in his ear for

the third group.

James Henry D. Captain of the

local transportation committee led the

fight for the four bills and waged it

alone. Ald. W. F. Lippy aided

himself, and Ald. Walter P. Steffen,

John Coughlin, and Ald. John

John Coughlin for the bills.

Most of the time was put into a dis-

cussion of the terms of the ordinance,

"temporary," it was called, that would

be drawn if the enabling legislation were

passed; but protests that this sort of

bill was out of order failed to stop it.

Debate Grows Heated.

There were some hot spots in

deals that took it out of the routine

comedy. Captain charged the op-

ponents with trying to "bunk" the pub-

lic in its effort to start a political

battle in the interest of former

Speaker. Kennedy said the house

we would take for the bills, and

we have to take for it." The Socialists

and all the traction commission's

new "recovery program" and

all other harsh things about it. Lippy

said that he "perverted the truth."

At his request, Chairman Kerner of

the library committee was permitted to speak. He said that the bill would

not only in traction matters but

in the entire utility field. Here Kuns

endeavored to tack on an amendment

providing that no franchise granted by

the city could extend over more than

ten years.

Captain's Reply.

"It is nothing more than an effort

to defeat the traction settlement," re-

sponded Kuns after Kuns had alleged

he was in the welfare of the public.

It is almost absurd in connection with

the bill intended to convey home rule

to the city. In effect it is asking the

legislature to give us home rule that is

not even a consideration."

The list wasn't quite ready," said

Mayor Thompson.

"We have been trying a long time

to solve the traction problem," said

in calling up the thirty year

old bill. "We have employed the

best experts who have made

the reports submitting specific

necessary to carry out the plan.

That plan is worth of consideration

and presentation to the people for

decision. And the people have a

right to pass on it in the near future.

It will safeguard the public com-

plete until it has been ap-

proved by a referendum vote."

For a New Deal,

"The old methods were bad."

This plan does not

remove the weaknesses of the 1907 ordi-

nance.

"It is fair," asked the trans-

porter. "Why doesn't he

say the council where he stands? Why

can't we say that nothing shall be

done if we can't?" L. M. O. Delay! Delay!

Does he try to hand us this

one purpose, this delay is for

the aldermen to do at Yes-

COUNCIL
What the Aldermen Did at Yes-

ILLINOIS WOMEN
ORGANIZE FOR
SERVICE IN WAR

Officials and Representa-
tives of Leading Clubs
Outline Program.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.
The women of Illinois are organized for war.

Yesterday in the rooms of the Fortnightly club, at the Fine Arts building, they formed a central committee, representing all the women's organizations of the state, which will have general direction of all feminine wartime activities.

"To avoid duplication of effort; to utilize organizations already in existence; to promote efficiency and give every woman an opportunity for patriotic service at home or abroad."

That, in the language of the call, is the object of forming the central committee.

200 Women Take Part.

The room of the Fortnightly was filled with perhaps 200 women, most of them representing in an official position one or more of the large clubs and other organizations of the state.

Mrs. Frank Lowden, wife of the governor, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk and Miss Agnes Nestor, the two latter representing Illinois on the national council of defense, were chosen honorary chairmen of the local committee.

Executive officers of the state commit-

tee were elected as follows:

Chairman—Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen.

Secretary—Mrs. George W. Plummer.

Treasurer—Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick.

Director—Mrs. Ira Couch Wood.

Within a few days permanent head-
quarters will be opened, possibly in the

ground floor of the Boulevard building at the corner of Michigan and Washington streets or in the building to be occupied by the state council of de-

fense. Whatever rooms are finally chosen, it is likely that Mrs. Wood, Mrs. McCormick and Mrs. Bowen will be the first to occupy them.

Mr. McCormick is president of a prominent

Chicago club.

Adopt Official Title.

Acting under telegraphic advice from Washington, the meeting adopted "the woman's committee of the national council of defense, Illinois division" as its official title.

The following executive committee was elected to serve:

Finance—Mrs. J. Odgen Armour.

Red Cross—Mrs. Philip S. Doane.

Allied Relief—Mrs. Russell Tyson.

Local charities—Mrs. Dunlap Smith.

Registration and coordination—Miss Jessie Spafford of Rockford, Ill.

Courses of instruction—Mrs. William

Johnson.

Women and children in industry—Mrs.

Raymond and Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank.

Thrift and conservation—Not yet ap-

pointed.

Publicity—Not yet appointed.

It was decided that a uniform registration fee of 10 cents should be collected from every woman who puts her name down for work in any department of the committee's activities. Larger contributions will be made by the women who wish to help the committee.

By way of getting a good example practically every woman present at the meeting enrolled her name and paid a fee of \$1.

The plan is for the central committee

to issue uniform registration cards,

following the model adopted by the

National Council of Defense, and send

them to the members of the organization

of women in the state. Each club will be charged with getting the names of all its members who wish to enroll and with collecting the registration fee of 10 cents each.

They are:

Anthony Czarnecki, Thomas H. Canon,

Ernest J. Krusen, Charles R. Young,

Ralph C. Otis, Mrs. George P. Voss,

Richard E. J. Gannon.

Messrs. Krueger, Piggott, Otis, and

Young and Mrs. Voss are members of

the traction committee. There are nine

places to fill on the new board.

The list wasn't quite ready," said

Mayor Thompson.

"We have been trying a long time

to solve the traction problem," said

in calling up the thirty year

old bill. "We have employed the

best experts who have made

the reports submitting specific

necessary to carry out the plan.

That plan is worth of consideration

and presentation to the people for

WHEAT ADVANCE IS UNCHECKED; CASH, \$3.32 1-2

Bullish Government Re-
port Adds Impetus
to Upturn.

BAROMETER OF WHEAT PRICES FOR CHICAGO

	Open	High	Low	Clos.	Prev.
May closed:					
Wednesday, May 9.....	\$3.11				
Thursday, May 8.....	2.97				
Net gain for the day... 1.14					
Wednesday, May 10, 1916... 1.16					
July closed:					
Wednesday, May 9..... 2.465-1/2					
Wednesday, May 9..... 2.28-31					
Net gain for the day... 14-14					
Wednesday, May 10, 1916... 1.175-1/2					
Clearances:					
Wednesday, May 9..... 220,000					
Wednesday, May 10, 1916... 900,000					
Comparative range, calendar years:					
May	High	Low	High	Low	
1916..... \$1.00	1.04	1.02	1.02	995	
1915..... 1.67	1.68	1.65	1.65	1.60	
1914..... 1.23	1.26	1.22	1.22	1.17	
1913..... .97	.98	.92	.92	.92	

Responding to the bullish crop report issued by the government on Tuesday, the wheat market yesterday continued its advance and new high figures were reached all around. May soared to \$3.14, while cash wheat made a new record of \$3.32 1-2. Heating spots showed net gains of 14-14c for the day, while others were up 10c to 12c. Some were up 10c to 12c, but the others were absorbed by commission houses on small orders. At the finish there was free selling, which carried prices on materially from the high points.

Private crop advices are generally to the effect that the final outcome of the winter wheat crop will show a much larger yield than is indicated by the government now.

The market reported there was nothing to indicate that the higher prices would check the foreign buying. Clearances of wheat and flour for the day were 220,000 bushels, with a few ago. Primary receipts were 883,000 bushels, up 762,000 bushels a year ago. Local shipping sales were 25,000 bu. Minnesota wheat stocks decreased 40,000 bushels four days.

Corn Up with Wheat.
Corn advanced with wheat. May going to new high point of \$1.60. May showed expansion and shorts bid the price up sharply. It reacted to form the best point but finished 14-14c higher than Tuesday. Deferred deliveries closed 14-14c higher. General interest in the market was small. Weather conditions were favorable for planting, and work was rushed in southern counties of the state.

Corn was 2,282 highest, with local shipping sales 10,000 bu. No. 2 white wheat, a new high of \$1.65. Premium was somewhat easier. The country sold little corn to arrive, despite firm bids out. Primary receipts totaled 706,000 bu. against 900,000 bu. a year ago. Clearances for the day were 140,000 bu.

Oil Market Stronger.
Crude ruled higher, closing with net advances of 14-14c. Shorts covered freely, but frightened by the further sharp gains in wheat. The weather continues too cool for rapid growth, and some apprehension over this condition is expressed. Cash oats were 14-14c higher, with local shipping sales 100,000 bu. Premiums indicate that all of the export business is not being reported. Clearances for the day were 200,000 bu. Western receipts totaled 762,000 a year ago. Receipts were 84 higher.

Provisions sympathized with grains and an advance in hog prices ruled higher. Trade was light and the market presented no real feature. Some selling off the demand for case products is reported, especially in the southern trade. Western markets received 320,000 hogs, compared with 35,000 a year ago.

Eye in Good Demand.
Eye strong; cash No. 2 closed 21-15. Receipts were 84 more. Some ruling ruled easy; malting was quoted 14-14c and sold 14-14c. Feed and brewing quotable, \$1.25-1.26, and screen 14-14c, with the latter selling 14-14c. Receipts 16 cars.

Timothy seed was firm; September, 14-14c; and No. 2 hard, 14-14c. Cash lots sold 14-14c. Clover seed ruled firm; cash quoted 14-14c and sold 14-14c. Some selling off the demand for case products is reported, especially in the southern trade. Western markets received 320,000 hogs, compared with 35,000 a year ago.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.
NEW YORK, May 9.—WHEAT.—Cash No. 1 hard, \$3.32-33c; No. 2 red, 14-14c; No. 3 white, 14-14c; No. 4 white, 14-14c; No. 5 white, 14-14c; No. 6 white, 14-14c; No. 7 white, 14-14c; No. 8 white, 14-14c; No. 9 white, 14-14c; No. 10 white, 14-14c; No. 11 white, 14-14c; No. 12 white, 14-14c; No. 13 white, 14-14c; No. 14 white, 14-14c; No. 15 white, 14-14c; No. 16 white, 14-14c; No. 17 white, 14-14c; No. 18 white, 14-14c; No. 19 white, 14-14c; No. 20 white, 14-14c; No. 21 white, 14-14c; No. 22 white, 14-14c; No. 23 white, 14-14c; No. 24 white, 14-14c; No. 25 white, 14-14c; No. 26 white, 14-14c; No. 27 white, 14-14c; No. 28 white, 14-14c; No. 29 white, 14-14c; No. 30 white, 14-14c; No. 31 white, 14-14c; No. 32 white, 14-14c; No. 33 white, 14-14c; No. 34 white, 14-14c; No. 35 white, 14-14c; No. 36 white, 14-14c; No. 37 white, 14-14c; No. 38 white, 14-14c; No. 39 white, 14-14c; No. 40 white, 14-14c; No. 41 white, 14-14c; No. 42 white, 14-14c; No. 43 white, 14-14c; No. 44 white, 14-14c; No. 45 white, 14-14c; No. 46 white, 14-14c; No. 47 white, 14-14c; No. 48 white, 14-14c; No. 49 white, 14-14c; No. 50 white, 14-14c; No. 51 white, 14-14c; No. 52 white, 14-14c; No. 53 white, 14-14c; No. 54 white, 14-14c; No. 55 white, 14-14c; No. 56 white, 14-14c; No. 57 white, 14-14c; No. 58 white, 14-14c; No. 59 white, 14-14c; No. 60 white, 14-14c; No. 61 white, 14-14c; No. 62 white, 14-14c; No. 63 white, 14-14c; No. 64 white, 14-14c; No. 65 white, 14-14c; No. 66 white, 14-14c; No. 67 white, 14-14c; No. 68 white, 14-14c; No. 69 white, 14-14c; No. 70 white, 14-14c; No. 71 white, 14-14c; No. 72 white, 14-14c; No. 73 white, 14-14c; No. 74 white, 14-14c; No. 75 white, 14-14c; No. 76 white, 14-14c; No. 77 white, 14-14c; No. 78 white, 14-14c; No. 79 white, 14-14c; No. 80 white, 14-14c; No. 81 white, 14-14c; No. 82 white, 14-14c; No. 83 white, 14-14c; No. 84 white, 14-14c; No. 85 white, 14-14c; No. 86 white, 14-14c; No. 87 white, 14-14c; No. 88 white, 14-14c; No. 89 white, 14-14c; No. 90 white, 14-14c; No. 91 white, 14-14c; 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WANTED-MALE HELP.

Boys' Office and Factory.

BOYS.

18 TO 19 YEARS.

MAIL PACKERS.

ORDER FILLERS.

TOMMENY WARD & CO.

BOYS.

For Office Work.

Age 16 to 18 Years.

\$1 per week to start.

Apply in person.

Bring school certificates.

Western Electric Co., Inc.

45th-av. and 24th-st.

BOYS.

\$100 a week for office boys where

especially trained and rapidly

proficient.

Apply in person.

SPECIAL WANTED-BETWEEN

18 and 21 years. Day and

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Rapid advancement

upon merit.

PAYMENT WHILE ILL.

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VACATIONS WITH PAY.

SPECIAL CHIEF OPERATOR.

Room 522 Western Union

Bldg. 111 W. Jackson.

BOYS.

\$100 a week in Merchandise

Departments.

BOYS, BOBBUCK & CO.

BOYS.

15-18 BRIGHT, 16-18

19-21, to work as special

every boys. Permanent

positions. Apply 8-10 a.m.

Intend. office, 8th

THE HUB.

NYC. LYTTON & SONS.

BOYS.

MESSENGERS.

OFFICE BOYS.

Over 16 years of age.

BOYS, BOBBUCK & CO.

BOYS.

OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

FACTORY WORK; good

reference; advancement.

MATERIALS.

AMERICAN CAN CO.,

5551 S. Canal.

BOYS TO DELIVER PACK-

AGE. Must be over 16 years

and furnish good refer-

ence; to start. Call 280 S.

21st, 2nd floor.

BOYS.

OVER 16 YEARS OLD; STEADY

POSITION; EXPERIENCE NOT NE-

CESSARY; good refer-

ence; advancement.

MATERIALS.

BOYS, STEVENS & BROS.

5551 N. MADISON.

WANTED-TO RUN ER-

ER.

DRAZER SKIRT CO.,

1711 Elm-st.

BOYS, ABOUT 17, AS OFFICE

POSITION; good refer-

ence; to start. Call 280 S.

21st, 2nd floor.

BOYS.

OVER 16 YEARS, FACTORY WORK;

good reference. Apply American

Mfg. Co., 1807 W. Clark-st. entrance.

BOYS, APPEARING: 10 YEARS OR

OVER; good position; opportunity for advancement.

BOYS, MANUFACTURING: 10

YEARS OF AGE; HAN-

DLEYS, polishing or similar work.

not afraid to work and

make good. Apply Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., 500 N. Clark-st.

BOYS, APPEARING: 10

YEARS OR OVER; good

position; opportunity for ad-

vancement.

BOYS, MANUFACTURING: 10

YEARS OR OVER; good

position; opportunity for ad-

vancement.

BOYS, MANUFACTURING: 10

YEARS OR OVER; good

position; opportunity for ad-

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BOYS, MANUFACTURING: 10

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position; opportunity for ad-

vancement.

BOYS, MANUFACTURING: 10

YEARS OR OVER; good

TO RENT-PLATE-NORTH
NEW BUILDINGS
OPEN FOR INSPECTION
5 and 6 room apartments overlooking the lake; sun
parlor and terrace. **TERESA'S BAYFRONT**
1601-07 GRANVILLE-
S. W. COR. GREENVIEW.
4 and 5 room apartments
INCLOSED SUN PARLORS AND PORCHES.
APARTMENTS AS ONE.
AGENTS ON PREMISES.
ALL APARTMENTS NEW.
BUILDINGS AT POPULAR RENTALS:
\$1000-\$1200. 5 and 6 rooms
1000-1200. 6 and 7 rooms
1100-1300. 7 and 8 rooms
1200-1400. 8 and 9 rooms
1300-1500. 9 and 10 rooms
1400-1600. 10 and 11 rooms
1500-1700. 11 and 12 rooms
1600-1800. 12 and 13 rooms
1700-1900. 13 and 14 rooms
1800-2000. 14 and 15 rooms
1900-2100. 15 and 16 rooms
2000-2200. 16 and 17 rooms
2100-2300. 17 and 18 rooms
2200-2400. 18 and 19 rooms
2300-2500. 19 and 20 rooms
2400-2600. 20 and 21 rooms
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2600-2800. 22 and 23 rooms
2700-2900. 23 and 24 rooms
2800-3000. 24 and 25 rooms
2900-3100. 25 and 26 rooms
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